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PRESS

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SETTLE THE STRIKE.

The strike out on the Pacific coast this country a better idea of what Lloyd George meant when told the house of commons that the director of shipbuilding was able to estimate the production of new ves-sels in England both with trouble and With an eighth of the government

shipbuilding in this country at a standstill because of the strikes at Seattle and San Francisco, this government has the opportunity to understand what a disastrous effect such trouble is bound to have upon the shipbuilding programme. Any delay which is caused in the construction of the vessels which the country so greatly this nation and therefore means that an advantage is being given to the

It is therefore of the greatest importance that every agency possible should be brought to bear for the ad-justment of the situation. It is a time when due reason should be exercised on both sides. It is time when the needs of the country have got to onsidered and when patriotism can be displayed as truly and effectively as by shouldering a gun.

No time should be lost in getting flown to a discussion of the facts of the case and a settlement on the basis of justice to all concerned and for that reason it is most unfortunate that the stagnation which has been caused by the strike was not avoided by a resort to arbitration right at the start

SAVE THE GRAIN.

While efforts are being made throughout the country to save wheat through the utilization of other ducts which furnish an excellent subetitute, it is but proper that every effort should be made to reclaim that wheat which has been loaded onto vessels shich are lying in harbors of this country because they cannot obto sail. About three-quarters of a million tons of grain, it is claimed, are thus involved, and the longer it remains aboard the ships the greater

is its decline in value. Efforts to get the owners of these ships to unload their cargoes and put the vessels into service with South American countries, or with neutrals otherwise than those adjoining the central powers have thus far failed with one exception. The owners of that vessel have recognized the folly of keeping the ship idle and it has discharged its cargo of grain, taken on another cargo of goods for Chii and it will bring back to this country supplies which this country wants and which Chill is anxious to get trans-

This is an example which ought to appeal to the rest of that big idle fleet, it certainly if the government cannot bring them to realize it through ne-gotiations, it is fully understood that t has the power to take the ships and with the need for more vessels it ought not to hesitate long in deciding upon this course. The wheat at least should be protected.

THE AMMUNITION TROUBLE.

From such progress as has been made in the investigation of the poor grounds for the belief that too much will be able to eat his Christmas din-confidence has been placed in the ner at Riga should he so desire.

methods which have been favored by the government officials in the manufacture thereof. This is brought out in evidence which has been taken showing that attention had been called to the defective shells encountered but that there was such strong confidence in the formula used by the officials at the arsenals that it was believed the trouble would be eventually overcome and no radical changes were made.

Inasmuch as the hearings have not been completed and no report has

been completed and no report has been made, it is too early to pass judgment upon the matter. It is the duty of the committee to find where the trouble lies and to recommend such changes as will overcome it, but it cannot help being understood that there can be no carelessness permitted in the manufacture of the ammunition which the armies of this country must use on the battlefields of France or anywhere else. This country must do its utmost to provide the best. Experiments are all right the best. Experiments are all right for the production of better cartridges but there must be no thought of sup-plying such ammunition as the best obtainable unless such is actually the case and it has been doubly proved. There is too much at risk to permit any laxity in this respect. Our troops must have the best ammunition that can be made whether it is made after a particular pet formula or not.

WASTE CANNOT BE TOLERATED Throughout New England the effort serve two "wheatless bread" days each week and Wednesday and Thursday have been designated. There are good reasons to believe that a great many will comply with the appeal both be-cause they are anxious to do their part and because white bread is not absolutely essential to an appetizing absolutely essential to an appetizing meal. There will be some who will not attempt to respond to the request because they know of someone else who is not going to and they do not intend to do anything in the way of self denial because everybody else is not going to. There will be still others

With the wheat crop not up to nor-mal and the demands greater than ever and with the corn crop far beyond the usual production, to say nothing of the other available material for breadmaking such as rice, rye and bran, it is an opportune time to add variety to the meals part of the time by the use of something besides wheat.

The response of the people of New England should thus mean a considthat if the consumers do their part wheat must be expected to do theirs. There can be no such waste permitted as that which took place in Philadelphia a few days since when 3,000 loaves of bread were carted to a dump

THE COAL SITUATION.

Whether or not it calls for the ex ertion of greater effort upon the part of the coal administrator, even to the point of taking over the business of coal production, the reports which been made to the governmen geological survey are a bit discourag-ing when they show that the pro-duction of bituminous coal has undergone a drop of more than 3,000,000 tons during the month of August. This is attributed to the rate which has been fixed by the government at the mines, the claim being that the mines cannot be worked profitably at the

government's price. On the other hand the price which is fixed for anthracite coal is in some instances higher than the coal opera-They are naturally pleased and there has been a speeding up of the production in these mines. Inasmuch as needs cannot be made up. It places the prices fixed are subject to change a handicap upon the war activities of the way for an adjustment of the price the way for an adjustment of the price

trouble is open.

But in connection with the supplying of New England with both kinds of coal one cause of the shortage is attributed to the withdrawal of coastwise traffic for transatiantic service. This forces the task of supplying New England upon the already overbur-dened railroads, and with them labor-ing to meet the transportation needs in other directions the job of handling received by rail at a half dollar a ton, less than by water it looks as if more instead of less transportation of this kind is to be demanded from the roads in the future,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now that Russia is a republic, China will be more eager to go to its assist-

Sweden is beginning to understand what it means to have its diplomatic corps torpedoed without warning.

Possibly it is the ghost of the U-53 that is causing all the S. O. S. messages and anxiety out off Nantucket?

Plenty of good substitutes are found available by those who are going without white bread two days in the

The man on the corner says: No one ever extends any sympathy to the auto driver who is getting a call down from the traffic cop.

Very seldom has there been a season when the straw hat has made auch a complete getaway on the fixed date as it has this year.

Those who use the highways should realize that they are duty bound to look out for the safety of the other fellow as well as their own.

Count Luxburg is wanted at Berlin at once. Probably the kaiser desires to reward him with an iron cross before the supply runs out.

When a man sleeps on a railroad track he has no reason, and mighty little chance, to complaint when a locomotive cuts off an arm and dents his skull.

In view of the sugar situation the planters will have to be pardoned if they reach the conclusion that these are the times to raise cane.

ammunition which has been turned out by government arsenals for the sians are going back into the fight, american troops, there appears to be grounds for the belief that too much will be able to eat his Christmas din-

HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

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LESSON NO. 22 Guard Duty

Guard Duty

(Preceding Lessons: 1. Your Post of Honor. 2. Making Good as a Soldier. 3. Nine Soldierly Qualities. 4. Getting Ready for Camp. 5. First Days in Camp. 6. Cleanliness in Camp. 7. Your Health. 8. Marching and Care of Feet. 9. Your Equipment and Arms. 10. Recreation in Camp. 11. Playing the Game. 12. Team Work in the Army. 13. Grouping Men into Teams. 14. The Team Leaders. 15. Fighting Arms of the Service. 16. Staff Branches of the Service. 11. 17. Staff Branches of the Service. 11. 18. Army Insignia. 19. The Army System of Training. 20. Close-Order Drill. 21. Extended-Order Drill.)

Extended-Order Drill.)

In addition to drilling and fighting as a member of a squad company regiment or other "team" of the Army you will have certain important duties as an individual soldier. These duties call for a higher grade of intelligence and self-reliance and throw on you greater personal responsibility.

This is not something to be dreaded or avoided. As you develop the soldierly qualities you will jump at every chance to take responsibility and to distinguish yourself by the courage and good judgment with which you act.

Probably your simplest individual duty will be that of an interior guard "Interior guards are used in camp or police regulations." (Manual of Interior Guard duty, par. 3.)

In the training camp your company will be required at times to perform guard duty. his means that one or more of your commissioned or noncommissioned officers, and a number of privates will be detailed for this duty. Customarily a detail of this kind continues for 24 hours, from noun of one day to noon of the next; each private takes his turn at standing guard.

Personal Responsibility

who is not going to and they do not intend to do anything in the way of self denial because everybody else is not going to. There will be still others who will decrease the amount of white bread used even though they do not eliminate it for two full days each week, while there will be others who will not give a second thought to the matter.

But there can be little question but what there is reason back of the appeal which is made for such a saving. With the wheat crop not up to nor-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Made the Right Start.

Made the Right Start.

Mr. Editor:—So the town of Plainfield has awakened at last and is to do business along business lines by spointing a superintendent of hight ways? Well it's time!

Roads in the northern part of the town are in terrible condition, owing to peculiar political mixups. There hasn't been but one selectman in that part of the town in ten years and before he got the roads straightened out he secured a better job and quit.

Hill after hill, valley after valley, has been washed by late heavy rains until the roads are unsafe and not a move is made towards fixing them.

A superintendent of roads with the entire town road system under his control will no doubt remedy this evil. The management of state roads has chosen Frank C. Tillinghast, an able road builder, to take care of their roads and the town roads would be as ably taken care of if put in his hands. However the question of superintendent of roads results the right start has been made, and the packing of democratic caucusses by men who openly boast that they never vote a democratic ticket will end. whep road juggling, and wasteful expenditure of \$3,500 to \$4,000 each year is taken from one man's hands, and all the roads are worked as they should be for the interest of the entire town.

PROGRESS.
Plainfield, Sept. 18, 1917.

Plainfield, Sept. 18, 1917.

By Margaret Widdemer of The Vigft-

Kipling's tales, "a little word, a little for None lazy word creeping none knows whence and going among the people-

Since the war's declaration the prothe coal trade is no small one. And German propaganda, by overt act has when it is declared that coal can be stopped dead. Some all - embracing

German propaganda, by overt act has stopped dead. Some all - embracing order has doubtless been given by the heads of the system, for one hears and tays, "How quiet the Germans are keeping now!"

But the word—the "little lazy word creeping none knows whence" is more powerful and more insidious because it is not recognized as propaganda. Half the time it is made to sound like discussion among our selves. The Government has taken notice of some of the more monstrous rumors such as the destruction of fabulous fleets and armies—but only our own individual alertness can keep the rest of these pernicious scraps of rumor from being believed among us—from disheartening us—shaking our patriousm.

One of the tales one hears over and over again is that the British are holding back their own men, that they have an enormous army drilling in Great Britian which they are deliberately saving until the war is over, meanwhile thrusting the Canadians, the French, any men but their own into the fighting line.

"They'll do that to us," is the spoken or unspoken conclusion—and our hearts are a little chilled.

We are the readier to believe this because of our old distrust of perfide Albion—to quote a phrase which the French have wiped from their national consciousness.

onsciousness.
It is absolutely untrue. Those of us consciousness.

It is absolutely untrue. Those of us who have friends or relatives among the English know how untrue it is—those of us who have heard by letter or word of mouth—of women giving five and six sons; of families where no man is left, or where out of three or four men two are killed, the other two, perhaps, wounded or incapacitated for life. England has flung practically her whole male population except those absolutely necessary to industry, into the battle lines. If we stopped we should remember that this is so, that it must be so; but half the time we do not stop to remember. We are still afraid of not being fair-minded—as if one can be fair-minded to wolves!

We are trusting still—a young, friendly, generous nation, slow to believe in deliberate devilry in people whom we have seen moving about among us, buying and selling and eating and drinking with us. But the German sympathizere are doing what they conceive as their duty, and that duty leads them to things which are monstrous, wrong, devilish. And we must be prepared for the fact. Our ally England is playing fair with us. In the present crisis to be anti-British is to be pro-German.

exact. They are meant to Be strictly

exact. They are meant to be strictly obeyed.

My general orders are:

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.

2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

4. To report all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.

6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.

7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.

8. In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm.

9. To alow no one to commit a nuissance on or near my post.

10. In any case not covered by in-

sance on or near my post.

10. In any case not covered by instructions to call the corporal of the

10. In any case not covered by instructions to call the corporal of the guard.

11. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

12. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging to challenge all persos on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

Even though a sentinel be only a private soldier, he is in a position of real dignity and authority. He represents the commanding officer. He must be respected and the orders he gives as a sentinel must be strictly obeyed, not only by other soldiers but by officers whatever their rank.

During the night the sentinel will challenge any person or party who comes near his post, calling out sharply "Halt. Who is there?" The person challenged, or one of the party if there are several persons, may be permitted to approach for the purpose of giving the countersign or of being recognized. In case of doubt it is a sentinel's duty to prevent anyone from passing him and to call the corporal of the guard. "A sentinel will never allow himself to be surprised, nor permit two-parties to advance on him at the same time."

Duties of Orderlies **Duties of Orderlies**

Members of the guard may be assigned to duty as orderlies to the commanding officer or to other officers. "For these positions the soldiers will be chosen who are most correct in the performance of duty and in military bearing, neatest in person and clothing, and whose arms and accounterments are in the best condition." It is decidedly a compliment to any soldier to be designated to serve as an orderly.

An orderly dually accompanies the officer wherever he goes, assists or serves him in accordance with directions, carries messages for him and the

his way in a strange country; should know how to use a compass; should know how to locate the north star; should be able to travel across country. Views of the Vigilantes

Should be able to travel across country, keeping a given direction, both by day and by night and by observing landmarks he should be able to return to the starting point whether over the same route or by a more cirquitous one. This can easily be learned by a little practice. It adds a great deal to the value of a soldier if he knows how to make a rough sketch of the country, he had added to his value as a soldier very much indeed." (Manual for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates, p. 161.)

Bract Copy of Wrapper

BROUGHT UP FIVE BABIES ON FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE"

To Help Mothers This Letter Was Written



help other

mothers whose children suffer severe colds and ill health. My children were weak and nervous. Fifteen years ago a riend recommended Father John's Medicine. I tried it and found it more han satisfactory and I have been using t ever since. Five of my children were prought up entirely upon Father John's Medicine. (Signed) Mrs. J. E. Frey, 174 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mothers everywhere know the value of Father John's Medicine as a family onic and body builder because it does not contain alcohol or dangerous drugs but is all pure wholesome nourishment.

duty can give you only a general idea of its nature and of your own respon-sibility. But enough has been said to indicate that any man has much to learn before he can be called a first-class soldier. You will find your months of training slipping by rapidly especially as you become more and more interested in mastering the varied

THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society.

Focshani, the Roumanian city which lies in the path of the Austro-German advance through Moldavia, is the subject of the following war geography bulletin issued today by the National Geographic Society from its Washing-ton headquarters:

"Situated on the banks of the River Milkov, a tributary of the Sereth, Focsiani (also spelled Fokshani) is 92 miles northeast of the Roumanian capital before its capture by the Germans) Bucharest, and 47 miles northwest of the important Danube part of Galatz

"Thirty-three years after Fokshoni's bitter experience at the hands of the Muscovites the Turks in turn burned the town.

"The Roumanians some years ago erected elaborate fortifications between Focshani and Galatz, the works being known as the Sereth line, fully described in a recent war geography bulletin, on the Sereth River, issued by the National Geographic Society. These fortifications have been of no value in staying the German advance, for they were designed solely with the idea of repelling a Russian foe.

"But many people have a few hours a week which they could give the nation. How best to use these is still a problem. If only enough women will think seriously about it some satisfactory solution will be forthcoming.

Meantime. If women deliberately decide that bridge or crochet is the best use for their time and energies. let them bridge and crochet. But let them think first.—Waterbury Republican.

for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates, p. 161.)

"Before the war Focshani enjoyed a considerable grain trade, being one of the clearing ports for Moldavian wheat

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"THE LONE WOL

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HIS COOL NERVE Komedy | CONCERT ORCHESTRA Matinee 2:15; Evening 6:45, 8:45 | POPULAR POPULAR PRICES

bound for Galatz and the Black Sea Its industrial activity was also appre-ciable, the cheif products being oil,

ciable, the cheif products being oil, soap and leather.

"The mineral resources in the vicinity of Focshani promise much wealth in the future, a government survey snowing rich deposits of coal, iron and copper in the neighborhood, and some indications of petroleum. Some of the finest wine made in Roumania formerly came from Eocshani vineyards.

"The population of the city is about 25,000, one fourth of that number being Jews."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

These are serious days, and our our thoughts are not always as bright and cheery as they might be. It is no little thing to send away hundreds and thousands of our boys to the firing line. It is one thing to seek amuse-ment and hide our sorrow in an

Bridgeport Telegram.

No one can work all the time But many people have a few hours a week which they could give the nation. How best to use these is still a problem. If only enough wo-men will think seriously about it

-TODAY-SUSAN GRANDISE

A Naked Soul

SHORTY HAMILTON in "THE YELLOW RING"

GAUMONT NEWS MUTT AND JEFF

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION Cakewalk Contest Tonight

Milkov, a tributary of the Sereth, Focshani (also spelled Fokshani) is 92
miles northeast of the Roumanian capital before its capture by the Germans'
Bucharest, and 47 miles northwest of
the important Danube port of Galatz.
Before the union of the principalities
of Moldavia and Wallachia into the
kingdom of Roumania this city was
one of the frontier posts on the Russian border.

"The hardships which Focshani is
undergoing at the present time are not
a new experience to it. It was almost
completely destroyed in 1789 by the
Russians when they with their Austrian allies administered a crushing defeat to Turkey. It was in this war
thatPotemkin, Catherine the Great's
favorite captured Ochokay and over
its loss Sultan Abd-ul Hamid I grieved
himself to death.

"The profession of the Roumanian capital before its captured of the Roumania capital before its capture of the Roumania capital before its capture of the Roumanian capital before its capture of the Germans'
to the same of a greater simplicity practiced in uniforming the American troops. Obviously this as a war precaution to further ously this as a war precaution to serve the supon those who stay home.

The churches of Bridgeport are
of the frontier posts on the Russian border.

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salso a good thing to repair to
thurch and lose your sorrow in the
sense of duty which rests upon
those home.

The churches of Bridgeport are
to be feat to America and
to her cause. Their ministers are
preaching the gospel of good citizen
ment appearance
to the feat of the feat ment appears in public now clothed in classic khaki, still beautiful but more real.—New Haven Journal-Cour-

> ALARM CLOCKS ALL GRADES

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But let them think first.—Waterbury Republican.

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